per the established international practices. Under this Exchange, it is proposed to also have a trading, floor at Kualalumpur, Malaysia. To facilitate simultaneous trading, fully electronic Online Telecommunication links are to be established between the two centres. Additionally, there would be a Clearing House mechanism to act as a guarantor for all the transactions that are made through the proposed exchange. A Steering Committee has also been set up to work out and finalise the details.

(d) When commissioned, the International Pepper Futures Exchange is expected to impart a degree of stability to the volatile price behaviour for the Commodity, facilitate price discovery, and provide a hedging mechanism that will, to an extent, insure buyers and sellers against risks of price fluctuations.

National Minimum Wages

*2. SHRI S. AUSTIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on its proposal for national minimum wage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) The issue relating to formulation of a National Minimum Wage has been considered in various fora in the past. The National Commission on Labour (1969) was of the view that such a wage in the sense of a uniform minimum monetary remuneration for the country as a whole is neither feasible nor desirable. This subject was also considered by the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) held in November, 1985. The ILC expressed the view that "till such time a National Wage is feasible it would be desirable to have regional minimum wage in regard to which the Central Government may lay down the guidelines. The minimum wages should be revised at regular periodicity and should be linked with rise in cost of living." Accordingly, the Government have issued guidelines on Regional Minimum Wages in July, 1987 to all the State Governments and Union Territory administrations. The State Governments/ U.T. Administrations were also requested to provide for variable Dearness Allowance linked to consumer price index, as a part of minimum wages, to be revised every six months.

The matter has also since been considered in the ILC meeting held on 23rd and 24th of November, 1995. The ILC has wanted further investigation, in the present circumstances, of the scope for introduction of uniform minimum wages in the country.

Raising of resources by CIL

*3. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has a programme to raise its resources;

(b) if so, the target set by Coal India Limited in this regard;

(c) whether the Coal India Limited has made achievements in various fields during 1994-95;

(d) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to distribution of coal; and

(e) the aims and objectives for raising the resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble member is referring to raising of financial resources for plan investments. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Total plan outlay for Coal India Limited for the year 1995-96 is Rs. 2260 crores. The financing pattern of the plan,

as decided for the Budget Estimates 1995-96, is as under:

	Rs. Crores
(a) Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources—	2019.00
(b) Gross Budgetary Support—	241.00
Total —	2260.00

(c)and (d) Yes, Sir; achievements of CIL during 1994-95 are:

Production (in million tonnes)	223.07
Labour Prodcutivity (in tonnes per manshift)	1.63
Off take of coal (in million tonnes)	222.54
Wagon loading (average four wheeler wagons per day)	15937

(e) The resources are raised to meet the investment requirements of the company for its mining and non-mining projects.

Payment of Statutory Dues to PSUs

*4. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI JIBON ROY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 112 given in Rajya Sabha on 7th August, 1995 and state:

(a) whether a co-ordination mechanism, has suggested, has been formed to review the status of payment of statutory dues to the workers of CPSUs;

(b) if so, the status of the same with respect to CPSUs; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) The matter is under consideration.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत शामिल व्यक्ति

*5. **प्रो॰ विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा:** क्या नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश भर में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इस प्रणाली में कौन-कौन सी वस्तु किस-किस भाव पर वितरित की जाती है;

(ग) ये भाव बाजार भाव से कितने कम हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से समाज के कुछ वर्गों को निकालने पर विचार कर रही है?

नागरिक पूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) से (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, देश में सभी परिवार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत आते हैं। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के सभी प्रचालनात्मक पहलुओं जिनमें राशन कार्डों को जारी करना, प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए हकदारी का निर्धारण करना और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की वस्तुओं के खुदरा वितरण की व्यवस्था करना आदि शामिल है, की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने छः मुख्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की अधिप्राप्ति और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए उनकी आपूर्ति करने की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ली है। इन वस्तुओं और उनके चालू केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नवत है:—

वस्तु	केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य
1. चावल — कॉमन.....	597 रु॰ प्रति क्विंटल
फाइन	677 रु॰ प्रति क्विंटल
सुपर फाइन....	708 रु॰ प्रति क्विंटल
2. गेहूं.....	402 रु॰ प्रति क्विंटल
3. लेवी चीनी	9.05 रु॰ प्रति कि॰ ग्रा॰ (अन्तिम खुदरा मूल्य)